

**ADDRESS TERMS USED IN *BUKU SEKOLAH ELEKTRONIK (BSE)* FOR SENIOR
HIGH SCHOOL (SMA)**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Getting Bachelor Degree of
Education in English Department School of Teacher Training and Education**

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
2020**

APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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**This Publication Article has been approved by the Consultant School of Teacher
Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta to be held
accountable in front of the examiner team**

Surakarta, August 8th 2020



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ADDRESS TERMS USED IN *BUKU SEKOLAH ELEKTRONIK (BSE)* FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (SMA)

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis kata sapaan yang di gunakan di dalam Buku Sekolah Elektronik kelas X, dan XI, dan untuk mendiskripsikan bagaimana kata sapaan dikembangkan didalam Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE) untuk Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA). Berfokus pada percakapan-percakapan yang menunjukkan kata sapaan didalam Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dari penelitian ini berupa percakapan-percakapan yang berisi tentang kata sapaan di dalam Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE) untuk Sekolah Menengah Atas kelas X, dan XI. Teknik Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: menelusuri Buku, Mengunggah buku, membaca percakapan-percakapan tentang kata sapaan, menggaris bawah kata sapaan, membuat daftar, dan memberi kode pada data. Teknik analisis data mendiskripsikan jenis kata sapaan dengan menggunakan teori dari Wardhaugh's; mendiskripsikan bagaimana kata sapaan di kembangkan didalam Buku Sekolah Elektronik dengan menggunakan teori Brown dan Gilman untuk *Tu* dan *Vous*. Teori Brown dan Levinson untuk Jarak (D), dan Kekuasaan (P). Hasil dari penelitian ini yang pertama, ada 9 jenis kata sapaan, di dominasi nama panggilan (70%). Ada dua belas kategori caranya kata sapaan di kembangkan di dalam Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE) untuk Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA), di dominasi Akrab-Setara dengan memberikan T (34%).

Kata kunci: jarak (D), kata sapaan, kekuasaan (P), tipe-tipe kata sapaan, tu and vous.

Abstract

This research aims to clarify the types of address terms used in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* grade X, and XI and to describe the ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for *Senior High School (SMA)*. It focuses on the conversations of address terms showed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)*. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data of this study are conversations containing address terms in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School grades X and XI. The data collected by using documentation, the steps are: search the books, download the books, reading the conversation of address terms, underline the address terms, make a lists, and coding the data. Technique of analyzing the data are describing the data into the address terms types by using Wardhaugh's theory; describing the ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* by using Brown's and Gilman's theory for *Tu* and *Vous*, and Brown's and Levinson's for Distance (D) and Power (P). The results shows that firstly, there are nine types of address terms, Nickname dominates (70%). There are twelve categorize of the ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA), Familiar-Equal by Giving T dominates (34%).

Keywords: address terms, distance (D), Power (P), types, tu and vous,

1. INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is often encountered on the use of language which is used for communication by the community. Communication is a process of conveying information, messages, ideas, emotions, information, skills and so on. Generally, communication is a process of delivering information that contains various kinds of information from person to another person. Communication can work well if both the speaker and hearer can share the same meaning, message, and mind between. So, communication is a tool owned by humans as forms of system that come from human speech for interaction.

Communication between the speaker and hearer can start from call and greet with name, title, intimacy, or kinship name that in Sociolinguistics is called address terms. Address terms are collection words, phrases, names, which are used to call or greet someone which can be done directly (talking), or indirectly (reading). Address terms are usually in the form of words such as nickname, pronouns, intimacy, mockery, and all words that qualify. Address terms are forms of language used to call or greet person to attract attention, so that person respect or assist in conversation (Keshavars, 2001). Address terms are used to communicating based on the relationship between individuals, or groups in communication. Address terms are important communication tools in society (Rifai & Prasetyaningrum, 2016). The uses of address terms provide information about the speaker, the recipient, the relationship between them, and the sociocultural nature of a particular community.

As an important tool in communication the uses of address terms are also introduced to the learners. In curriculum of English 2013, it is stated that the students shows achieve the competence of using address terms which is formulated in standard competency, namely: (3.1) Applying social functions, text structure, and linguistic elements of oral and written transactional interaction texts that involve the act of giving and asking for information related to identify and family relationships, according to the context of its use. (Note the pronouns: subjective, objective, and possessive). And (4.1) Compile short and simple oral and written transactional interaction texts that involve the act of giving and asking for information related to identity, observe the social function, text structures, and correct linguistic elements. This standard competency (3.1) and (4.1) above are for grade 10.

In line with the target that should be achieved by the students, the government provide the materials for both teachers and students which are organized in BSE (*Buku Sekolah Elektronik*). Since the mastery of address terms is important. So, the researcher is interested in revealing the quality of the materials developed in BSE (*Buku Sekolah Elektronik*)

There are several previous studies on address terms which have been done by other researchers, but the research is purely Sociolinguistics. The research proposed by the researcher here is related to how address terms are introduced in education. The first previous study is done by Rifai and Prasetyaningrum (2016) conducted research on Tangled Movie manuscripts using address terms analysis. The purposes of the study are to find out kinds and reasons of using address terms in tangled movie manuscripts. The results showed that the biggest uses address terms in this research is first name. The results showed that there were five kinds of address terms in this research namely, (1) addressing using names (first name, full name, and last name), (2) addressing using intimacy, (3) addressing using kinship, (4) addressing with respect, and (5) addressing using ridicule, and the results the reasons of address terms used in tangled movie manuscripts were showing, intimacy, mockery, intimacy, power, anger, and respectful. The second previous study is done by Krisnanda (2014) conducted research on kinship terms in Javanese Society using address system. The purposes of the study are to find out the actual the address system and the factors that influence the use of address form in kinship terms of Javanese Society. The results showed that the use of Javanese address form has been shifted. Javanese address forms related to kinship terms have been used not only for the element of family but also for other people who do not have kinship terms or even strangers. Javanese address form also has been improved. The third previous study is done by Alenizi (2019) conducted research on the case of Saudi Speech Community using address terms. The purposes of the study are to find out the role of social factors in the Saudi Speech Community. The results showed that there are nine main categories by speakers of Saudi Arabia to address one another including first names, common names, kinship terms, first names, intimacy, title, occupation and address based on gender (Male Female). Social factors such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, level of formality as well as degree of intimacy and occupation are also important in determining the use of forms.

Therefore, this research can equip the previous studies and expected to have strong impact and give knowledge about address terms. Based on the example of address terms above, the researcher tries to describe the address terms and to describe the way the address terms are developed in BSE (*Buku Sekolah Elektronik*) grade 10 and 11.

Based on the background above, the researcher wants to reveal the type of address terms and the ways the materials of address terms are organized in textbook BSE (*Buku Sekolah Elektronik*). Even though the basic competence are in grade 10, the researcher

explores BSE (*Buku Sekolah Elektronik*) in grade 11. Because, address terms are often found in grade 11, and also to see how address terms are used in next material.

2. METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The objects of this research is the address terms used in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA). The data source of this study are conversation containing address terms in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for senior high school grades X and XI. The data collected by using documentation, the steps are: search the books, download the books, reading the utterances of address terms, underline the address terms, make a lists, and coding the data. Technique of analyzing the data are describing the data into the address terms types by using Wardhaugh's theory; describing the ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* by using Brown's and Gilman's theory for *Tu* and *Vous*, and Brown's and Levinson's for Distance (D) and Power (P).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Types of Address Terms

In the first analysis, the researcher analyzed the types of address terms found in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* by using Wardhaugh's (2015) theory. In this research, the researcher found nine types from 68 address terms as showed in the following table:

Table 1. Types of Address Terms in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)*

No	Types of Address Terms	Example	Amount (Σ)	Percentage (%)
1.	Nickname	Edo, Slamet, Alif, Cita, Ditto, Yuni, Abdel, Ria, Anisa, Rani, Ben, Andi, Sinta, Rahmi, Bayu, Riri, Orville, Mida, Dika, Riza, John, Jane, Siti, Ray, Matilda	46	70%
2.	Title	Sir	1	2%
3.	Full Name	Wilbur Wright	1	2%
4.	First Name	Jeanne	2	3%

5.	Intimacy Terms	Man, Bro, Sweetheart, My dear, Old classmates, Darling, My love, Dear Matilda	10	15%
6.	Title plus Nickname	Pak Sultoni, Mr. Budi, Mr. Suharto	3	5%
7.	Title plus Full Name	Madame Jeanne Forestier	1	2%
8.	Title plus Last Name	Madame Forestier	1	2%
9.	Mockery Term	My poor	1	2%
Total			66	100%

The following table 1. shows the percentages of types of address terms *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)*. The researcher found nine types of address terms. From 68 data amount of address terms, Nickname dominates with 46 data or 70%. From the table, it is also clear that the researcher found 10 data or 15% using intimacy terms, 3 data or 5% refer to title plus nickname, 2 data or 3% refer to first name, 1 data or 2% refer to title plus last name, 1 data or 2% refer to title, 1 data or 2% refer to full name, 1 data or 2% refer to title plus full name, and 1 data or 2% refer mockery term.

From the table 1. Above, the researcher found there are nine types of address terms used in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA) namely addressing using (1) Nickname, (2) Title, (3) Full Name, (4) First Name, (5) Intimacy terms, (6) Title plus Nickname, (7) Title plus Last Name, (8) Title plus Full Name, (9) Mockery terms. There are 46 data types of address terms by using Nickname. Based on the table, it is clear that there are 66 data of address terms used in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA). There includes 10 data of addressing by Intimacy terms, 46 data of addressing by Nickname, 1 data of addressing by Title, 1 data of addressing by Full Name, 2 data of addressing by First Name, 3 data of addressing by Title plus Nickname, 1 data of addressing by Title plus Full Name, 1 data of addressing by Title plus Last Name, and 1 data of addressing by Mockery term. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the percentage of address terms by using Nickname (70%) is the most often used in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA).

According to Wardhaugh (2015, p.266-272), there are six types of address terms, such as: (1) Title, (2) First Name, (3) Title plus Last Name, (4) Last Name, (5) Nickname

or Pet Name, and (6) Kinship Name. From the findings in this study the types of address terms in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA) is similar the theory and the previous studies, but the researcher also found the new types of address terms used in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA).

The new types of address terms found by the researcher in this research are addressing by full name, intimacy terms, title plus nickname, title plus full name, and mockery terms. Compared to previous research, Rohmani (2019) found that the new types of address systems: (1) mockery name, (2) intimacy name, (3) full name, and (4) title plus full name. From the findings of the research, the researcher found several Indonesian context in this book, such as people use title plus nickname to address the elderly people in all situation, formal and informal, and the use of nickname in this book that dominates 70%. In this case, based on *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* grade X and XI many conversations by using nickname to address another.

3.2 The ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA)

In the second analysis, the researcher analyzed the ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA) by using Brown and Gilman in Wardhaugh's (2015) theory and Brown and Levinson (1987). In this research, the researcher found 47 data as showed in the following table:

Table 2. The ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)*

No	Example (Coding)	Distance (D)	Power (P)	T/V	Amount (Σ)	Percentage (%)
1	27/GX/97/6-7	Close	Equal	Received T	3	6%
	30/GX/102/3-6			Giving T	2	4%
	41/GXI/136/1-2			Mutual V	4	9%
2	02/GX/23/1-2	Familiar	Equal	Giving T	16	34%
	46/GXI/140/9-10			Giving V	2	4%
	25/GX/44/8-9			Received T	1	2%
	47/GXI/141/14-			Received	1	2%

	15			V		
	05/GX/24/1-2			Mutual T	9	19%
3	11/GX/28/8-9	Familiar	Lower	Giving V	5	11%
	12/GX/28/12-13			V/T	2	4%
4	01/GX/17/1-2	Unfamiliar	Equal	Mutual T	1	2%
5	26/GX/97/1-2	Unfamiliar	Lower	Giving T	1	2%
Total					47	100%

According to the table 2. above, the researcher found there are 47 data of ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* including Distance (D), Power (P), and *Tu* and *Vous*. The researcher found twelve categorize of ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* namely: (1) Close-Equal by Received T, (2) Close-Equal by Giving T, (3) Close-Equal by Symmetrical V or Mutual V , (4) Familiar-Equal by Giving T, (5) Familiar-Equal by Giving V, (6) Familiar-Equal by Received T , (7) Familiar-Equal by Received V, (8) Familiar-Equal by Symmetrical T or Mutual T, (9) Familiar-Lower by Giving V, (10) Familiar-Lower by V/T, (11) Unfamiliar-Equal by Symmetrical T or Mutual T, and (12) Unfamiliar-Lower by Giving T. There are 16 data of Familiar-Equal by Giving T. Based on the table, it is clear that there are 47 data of the ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)*. There are 3 data or 6% refer to Close-Equal by Received T, 2 data or 4% refer to Close-Equal by giving T, 4 data or 9 % refer to Close-Equal by symmetrical V or mutual V, 16 data or 34% refer to Familiar-Equal by giving T, 2 data or 4% refer to Familiar- Equal by giving V, 1 data or 2% refer to Familiar-Equal by received T, 1 data or 2% refer to Familiar-Equal by received V, 9 data or 19% refer to Familiar-Equal by symmetrical T or mutual T, 5 data or 11% refer to Familiar-Lower by giving V, 2 data or 4% refer to Familiar-Lower by V/T, 1 data or 2% refer to Unfamiliar-Equal by symmetrical T or mutual T, and 1 data or 2% refer to Unfamiliar-Lower by giving T.

According to the Brown's and Levinson's (1987), there are Distance (D) and Power (P) to analyzing the social variables. In this research found Close, Familiar, and Unfamiliar of Distance (D), and the researcher only found Equal, and Lower of Power (P).

In this case the use of Distance (D) and Power (P) in the *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* only mentioned Close-Equal, Familiar-Equal, Familiar-Lower, Unfamiliar-Equal, and Unfamiliar-Lower. Whereas between Distance (D) and Power (P) there are close-higher, close-equal, close-lower, familiar-higher, familiar-equal, familiar-lower, unfamiliar-higher, unfamiliar-equal, and unfamiliar-lower.

According to the Brown's and Gilman's in Wardhaugh's (2015), there are three categorizes of *Tu* and *Vous*, such as: asymmetrical T/V, symmetrical T or mutual T, and symmetrical V or mutual V. In this research, the researcher found giving T, giving V, received T, received V, giving V received T, symmetrical T or mutual T, and symmetrical V or mutual V. Based on the finding, only symmetrical V or mutual V and symmetrical T or mutual that matches with the Brown's and Gilman's theory. So, asymmetrical T/V is not exist.

4. CONCLUSION

The researcher makes the conclusion of the research after the discussing of the findings. Firstly, there are nine types of address terms used in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA). The researcher found 66 data of address terms, Nickname dominates with 46 data or 70%. Secondly, the researcher found twelve the ways the address terms developed in *Buku Sekolah Elektronik (BSE)* for Senior High School (SMA). 47 data of the findings, Familiar-Equal by Giving T dominates with 16 data data or 34%.

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